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## THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, &amp;c.

VOLUME 6.

CYNTHIANA, KY., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

NUMBER 20.

[For the Cynthiana News.]

TO LUTE.

BY COPPERFIELD.

It cannot be, it cannot be,  
A heart as young as thine,  
Has been 'ref' of all that's beautiful  
And left a ruined shrine!  
It cannot be that Love has fled  
And left a chilling blight,  
That has withered all its flowers up,  
And turned its day to night!

Oh! surely no rude hand has dared  
To raze the hallowed shrine,  
That Love had built to worship at  
Within that heart of thine,  
No false tongue has dared to breathe  
Of love within thine ear,  
Then left thee and thy trusting heart  
All desolate and drear!

Then sing no more in strains that are  
More fit for woe and death,  
But emulate the birds that sing  
When summer's balmy breath  
Is perfumed by the fragrant flowers—  
Oh! blithely sing as they,  
And make thy home as warm and bright  
In Winter, as in May.

CYNTHIANA, KY. Feb., 1856.

## LETTER FROM DELAWARE, OHIO.

[Correspondence of the Cynthiana News.]

DELAWARE, Ohio, Feb., 11th 1856.

DEAR MOREY.—I wonder if yourself and readers have forgotten your old correspondent? If you have, this is to "stir your pure mind up by the way of remembrance" and to let you know that I still live.

Nature is shrouded with the fleecy snow, and has been for about six weeks, and there has been some of the coldest weather ever experienced in these parts within the memory of that knowing old gentleman, the "oldest inhabitant." The thermometer has been down to 27°.

Will you allow me, for the sake of old acquaintances, to say a few words relative to the Ohio Wesleyan University, located in this place, which I am attending? It has an endowment of \$100,000, with buildings valued at about \$75,000.—There are three buildings, four stories high. The first is used for the Professor's private rooms and recitation. The chapel edifice is for public worship, and will seat 1200 persons comfortably—also in this building is a spacious cabinet in natural science—and a splendid laboratory containing apparatus for illustration in Chemistry, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy. The library building contains the books of the institution amounting to 15,000 volumes, selected from the rich collections in European and American cities. By the liberality of Mr. Sturges, of Putnam, Ohio, who donated \$10,000 for the purchase of books, this library has been rendered one of the most valuable in the States. Dr. Thomson, the President, visited Europe for the purpose of making selections. This building contains also the Picture-Gallery, which contains many fine specimens of art. The society halls occupy the 1st and 3d stories of this building, and are handsomely furnished. Morris Hall is used for boarding purposes, and was erected chiefly through the efforts of Bishop Morris. The grounds contain 14 acres, on which is a splendid sulphur spring, a rival to the famous Blue Licks. There are about 300 students in attendance. This institution is an honor to the Methodist Church. All things around seem to have a classical import, and no one with a spirit of literature can walk along the brook o'erhung with willows, or tread the gravel walks shaded by locusts, without his mind recurring back to the sacred groves of Academus, where lessons of wisdom once flowed from the lips of Pluto and Aristotle. And as we cast our eye to the stately column of college edifices, the very view pictured on the retina will convey the idea to the brain that they are the halls of science. Some may think collegiate institutions new and strange to Methodism, and as persons have been cast upon that church for a lack of educational interests. But forget they that she was born, cradled, and christened within the walls of the proudest University of the old world, and she has shown to the world a spirit worthy of her origin. The shadows of a Richmond fell over the city of London—while in the United States a Middletown, Dickinson, and Ohio Wesleyan University, with numerous others, bear evidence that God has prepared room for this vine and caused it to grow. Nor is she behind in her Theological interests, as the Theological Institute at Concord, N. H., and Garrett Biblical in Illinois, will testify.

Many who make these charges are not aware that statistics show that she has more Seminaries and Academies under her control than any other church in the United States. In this place is also two Female Colleges—one under the control of the Methodists, and the other the Presbyterians. Kentucky is well represented in point of talent, and the students seem to take it for granted that if a man is from the land of Clay, that he must be imbued with some of our departed Sage's genius. Verily there was enough of it within his great mind to dispense if such should be the case on hosts of her proud sons a liberal share. You will perceive by the programme of the exhibition of the Athenian Society, that your humble servant has been put to work over here.

The father of Hull, who it is said com-

mited the murder at Hannibal, Mo., resides here, and is a very worthy citizen. The young man has not been arrested yet, though he has been seen several times in town. John G. Saxe, the celebrated poet and wit, is here sick. He delivered a poem before the library association and was taken ill immediately after, and could proceed no farther. I have been having a considerable fight with the abolitionists, occasioned by an article I published in the Standard on the subject of the Under-Ground R. R., whereupon I was virulently attacked through the columns of the Gazette, by two Northern propagators of the negro-stealing faith. I have replied, as I think, satisfactorily to their positions, and have made the declaration of war, and shall never surrender, but cry:

"Lay on McDuff,  
And damned be he who first cries, hold! enough!"

In a couple of weeks I expect to visit home and spend my vacation, where I shall be exempt from the eternal discord notes of the fanaticised war-cry.

Long live Kentucky, the land of Clay! I am a Kentuckian, and wherever I roam my thoughts will turn to thee, and bless thy noble dead.

Kentucky!  
"I love her forests, dark and lone,  
For there the wild bird's merry tone  
I heard from morn till night;  
And there are lovelier flowers, I ween,  
Than e'er in eastern lands were seen,  
In varied colors bright."

But, farewell—and may you live long to advocate the interests of Kentucky.

H. A. HENDERSON.

"Some shaking."

Tom is a queer genius, and lets off some tall ones occasionally. He visited us the other day, in our sanctum, with a "How do you do, old fellow?"

"Hallo, Tom," said we, "where have you been so long?"

"Why, sir, I've been down on Severe river, in Anne Arundel county, taking Shanghai notes on the chills and fever."

"Ah, indeed! are they bad down there?"

"Rather bad," said Tom, dryly. "There is one place where they have been attempting to build a brick-house for eight weeks—well, the other day, as the hands were putting up the bricks preparatory to finishing it, they were taken with a chill, and shook the whole building completely down, and kept on shaking till the bricks were dust of the finest quality!

Just at that juncture, the chills came on with renewed force, and they commenced shaking with such gusto, that they were entirely obscured for hours, and the people of the neighborhood thought the sun was in an eclipse."

"Gas!" said we.

"Not at all," said Tom. "Why, I was sixteen miles further down the river the other day, and saw four men carrying a big pine log, from on board a schooner to the shore. The chills came on, and they shook the log, which was thirty feet long, all up in pieces the proper length for fire-wood, and then taking a re-shake of it, split and piled up, at the same time shaking all the knots out of it!"

"Can't believe anything like that, Tom."

"It's a fact," said Tom, and he resumed—"There's a farmer down there, who in an apple picking season, hauls his niggers out to the orchard, and sets one up against each tree. In a short time, the chill comes on, and every apple in the orchard is shaken off the trees on to the ground."

"Incredible!" said we holding our sides with both hands.

"Fact," said Tom. "They keep a man alongside of each nigger to take him away as soon as the fruit is off, for fear that he will shake the tree down!"

Tom contained—"Mr. S——, a friend of mine, and a house carpenter, was engaged a few days ago in covering the roof of a house with shingles. Just as he was finishing, the chill came on, and he shook every shingle off the roof. Some of them are supposed to be flying about yet!"

Another gentleman near the same place, was taken with a chill the other day at dinner, and shook his knife and fork down his throat, besides breaking all the the crockery ware on the table. His little son who was sitting at the table, at the same time, was taken with a chill and shook all the buttons off his inexpressibles, and then shook himself clear of them!"

We then prevailed upon Tom to de-sist, who did so, with the understanding that he was to give us the balance at some other time.

Persons who think of emigrating to Anne Arundel county, will please take notice.

THE REV. JOHN G. FEE.—This gentleman has written a letter of dolordence to Brady, from Berea, Madison co., Ky. In this letter he takes occasion to attack the Ministers of the South, and says that they deserve rebuke for their guilty connivance at slavery, and after a good deal of rigmarole about the sufferings and trials of the "humane, God fearing Abolitionists in the South," he winds up with a sacrilegious exhortation to his brother Brady, not to grieve over his troubles among the Philistines, as it will do him personal good, and enable him to sympathise with Jesus Christ, who was a servant has been put to work over here. The father of Hull, who it is said com-

## Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON Feb. 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason's resolution, filling vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, with the names of Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, and Prof. Cornelius C. Fenton of Massachusetts was adopted.

Many petitions were presented from Naval Officers, complaining of the action of the retiring board, which were referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature, to the effect that money in advance, 1000 dollars, be given to the Anti-Slavery Society to be paid for in advance. Yearly, do. Quarterly, do. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements longer than one square.

A. J. MOREY Proprietor.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Broom, Albright, Edmondson, Miller of N. J., Muller of Ind., Craize, Knapp, Woodruff and Hall of Iowa.

Invalid Pensions.—Oliver of N. Y., Savage, Welch, Talbot, Dickson, Lumpkins and Robinson.

Roads and Canals.—Knox, Houghston, Roffin, Scott, Peck, Moore, Barkdale, Bradshaw and Rust.

Patents.—Morgan, Chaffer, Smith of Tenn., Paine and Enrie.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Ball, Todd, Purcar, Keitt and Roberts.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Subin, Knelton, Warner, and Clark of N. Y.

Shorter Accounts.—Thurston, Cadwalader, Nichols, Buffington and Carlisle.

Mileage.—Sned, Brooks, Kelsey, Evans and Woodworth.

Joint Committee of Library.—Aiken, Tyson and Pettitt.

Enrolled Bills.—Pike and Davidson.

Expenditures of State Debt.—Brooks, Smith of Tenn., Packer, King, and Demere.

Expenditures of Navy Debt.—Harris of Illinois, Wheeler Washburn of Miss., Underwood and Wright of Pa.

Expenditure of Public Debt.—Pettitt, Coz, Williams, Burnett and Read.

Expenditures of Public Buildings.—McMullen, McCarty, Stewart, Swope and Trippre.

Expenditures of Treasury Debt.—Waldron, Wells, A. K. Marshall, Kidwell and Clawson.

Expenditures of War Debt.—Cragin, Valk, Jewitt, Rivers and Carroll.

Engraving.—Kelsey, Damrell, and Wright of Tenn.

Printing.—Nichols, Cragin and Flayer. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr Tarlan nominated Jas. J. Coombs, of Ohio, as a candidate for the office of printer. A ballot was then taken resulting as follows:—Failett, 36; Wendell 73; Defrees 11; Farnham 8; Sargent 8; Coombs 9; J. Weston Webb 5; scattering 9,—necessary to a choice 81.

Mr. Stanton made an ineffectual effort to have the printing of the House, until December next, executed under the superintendence of the printing committee of the House.

The House elected Wendell printer, by a vote of 91.

Mr. Washburn, of Me., offered a resolution for the election of Chaplain.

Mr. Dowdell proposed a substitute that all the Ministers in Washington be invited alternately to perform the duties of Chaplain.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., opposed the question, thinking it a burlesque on the Christian religion, having such a wild hunt after a Chaplain.

Mr. Washburn's resolution was adopted.

The following standing committees were announced:

Committee of Elections.—Washburn, Me., Stephens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver, Mo.; Hickman, Colfax, Smith, of Ala.; Bingham.

Ways and Means.—Campbell, of Ohio; Howard, Cobb, of Ga.; Jones, of Tenn.; who was afterwards excused at his own request; Davis, Md.; Sage Phelps, Campbell, of Pa.; and Dewitt.

Committee on Claims.—Giddings, Letter, Jones, of Pa.; Dunn, Knowlton, Taylor, Gilbert, and Marshall, of Ill.

Commerce.—Washburn, of Ill.; Wade, Millson, McQueen, Tyson, Kennett, Felton, and Comins.

Public Lands.—Bennett, of N. Y.; Harlan, Cobb, of Ala.; Lindley, Culen, Walbridge, Breton, Maxwell, Ferling.

Ninth District—Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Harrison and Bracken.

Tenth District—Nicholas, Fleming, Rowan, Lewis and Greenup.

Eleventh District—Montgomery Powell, Bath, Morgan, Carter, Lawrence, Johnson, Floyd and Pike.

Twelfth District—Estill, Owings, Perry, Breathitt, Harlan, Clay, Knox, Whitley, Laurel and Rockcastle.

Thirteenth District—Madison, Jessamine, Clark, Fayette, Woodford, Scott and Bourbon.

2 There shall be a Circuit Court Judge and a Commonwealth's attorney elected in and for every one of the forgoing thirteen districts, on the first Monday in August, 1856, in pursuance of the election laws then in force; and the business of the Circuit Courts shall be conducted in all respects, until new Judges have been commissioned and qualified, as if this act had not been passed.

3 The times of holding the Circuit Courts in and for the aforesaid districts, and the number of Judicial days in each county, shall be prescribed by law.

Henry Clay.

At a recent meeting of the democrats, of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, the following toast was drank:

"The immortal Henry Clay, and the great party of which he was the proud leader. They are both gone, but they shall live in the memory of future generations."

Twelve years ago these same men proclaimed throughout the country that Henry Clay was a knave, a scoundrel, a gambler, a murderer, and a perfidious villain. Then, to achieve a party triumph, these men denounced America's greatest statesman as the basest of the base; now, to wheedle into their thinning ranks a few soft-headed, renegade whigs, they are boisterous and extravagant in eulogizing the "immortal Henry Clay." How despicable is the eyes of every honest man, must be such base sycophancy.

How devoid of self-respect must be that which can affiliate with such men!—Elton Banner.

Foreign Affairs.—Pennington, Bayly, Clingman, Aiken, Fuller of Pa., Mattison, Sherman, Burlingame and Thurston.

Territories.—Grow, Giddings, Purvance, Houston, Zollicoffer, Granger, Merrill and Perry.

Elton Banner.

U.S. The Northern Bee, a Russian journal

says that so far during the war, the sole trophies of England and France are

black crepe and mourning dresses.

## DIRECTORY.

ROBERT HOWE.

JAMES SPILMAN.

(For the Cynthiana News.)

CLAYSVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1856.

MR. MONEY:—I have been informed by some of my friends that on Monday last, after the announcement was made that I had been recommended for the office of Deputy Sheriff, by the American party of this county, a report was put in circulation by some one to the effect that I am a notorious Abolitionist, and an enemy to the institution of Slavery; and I understand that some persons went so far as to denounce me as such, in the fiercest and most public manner. Such a charge is calculated to injure any one against whom it has been made in this community, and was designed doubtless to create a prejudice against me amongst those to whom I am a stranger, in order, if possible, to defeat the election of M. D. Martin, Esq., for Sheriff, to whom I have been recommended as Deputy in the event of his success;

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of March.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK, Sec.

#### The Presidential Course for 1856.

Notes of preparation for the great quadrennial race of 1856, are distinctly heard among the trainers in the Sag-Nichtoco stables. The "Democratic General Committee" met at Washington, on the 8th inst., and made arrangements for the National Convention, which is to assemble at Cincinnati in June. That Convention, judging from the number of aspirants for the Presidency, who are putting forward their claims, bids fair to be a "slighter house," indeed, as Greeley said of the Whig Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor. Here is a roll of names—a list of entries, presented by the "Memphis Eagle," for the great sweepstakes of '56:

New York enters Marcy, Seymour and Dix—all rabid freesoilers; the first an old stager of approved wind and training; the others, nothing particular to speak of. Pennsylvania trots out Buchanan and Dallas—the former, the hero of "Ostend"; the latter, a bob-tailed nag, of very questionable bottom, even in the Northern Liberties."

Michigan enters Gen. Cass—but the General won't run, and himself declares that he has "let down."

Illinois enters the "little giant" Douglass—long in training, but without hope, even of an entry, until the letting down of Cass. The trainers of this horse declare his Nebraska pedigree to be pro-Slavery at the South, and anti-Slavery at the North. A very consistent proposition, as any fool (and none but a fool) may see.

Virginia, always ready with a plentiful crop of "short grass" enters Wise, the fiery Conestoga of Accomac, and Hunter, the crabbed little scrub from Fauquier.

Texas enters Gen. Rusk—a gallant steed enough, but wanting in mettle, needing the spur and with fetlocks to kill.

New Hampshire and South Carolina, relying upon his "traditional luck," enter the now almost forgotten Pierce, a "grannie" thunderguster—without speed, bottom or respectability, who miraculously won a race without any merit of his own, but simply because his competitor made the blunder of carrying "double weight."

Mississippi enters Jeff Davis, the "game chicken of the South" with more legs than brains, and more brass than either.

Tennessee—or, rather Andy Johnson—enters Andy Johnson,—a "bite" and no mistake—the finest representatives of the principles (which are none at all) of his party, in the Union; the epitome of Sag-Nichtism; an Abolitionists, body and bones; and a humbugger and a demagogue beyond Mephistopheles himself.

All these and more, have been entered for the great "scrub race," which is to come off at the Cincinnati Convention. Does not any one see that the "shambles" will be opened in that Abolition city next June, will have to "run blood as free as festal wine," before a selection is made of a champion horse, for the great day of November?

AN ELOPEMENT.—It seems that there is just as much "human natur" in the folks at Albion as anywhere else. That little village has just been turned topsy-turvy and a subject for a nine-days' wonder for all the old maids and a considerable portion of the young ones, by an elopement which has just been developed to their wondering minds. From what we gather from the American, two young gentlemen, residents of the place, have been, for some time past, paying marked attention to two young ladies, also residents of the village, these attentions having been paid and received just as a thousand similar attentions have been. At this juncture all eyes were fixed upon our reporter, who also began to "smell a mice," and hastily thrusting his notes in the pocket of his "barskin bang up," vanished through a side window, surrounded by blaze of glory and at least a hundred hard-shells.

On Tuesday the parties, accompanied by a few unsuspecting friends, went out for a sleigh ride. Arrived at Gaines, the minister was summoned. Suspecting something wrong he proceeded to question the eager parties before him, and was just about to make the twain one when the door was suddenly burst open, and the indignant parents of the ladies, accompanied by the worthy sheriff, made their appearance, and taking the daughters under their charge, brought them home, the nearly-made husband declaring that, though he was beaten in the first game, he would eucrue the the obstinate parents in the second. The other man, desirous of assuming the position of husband, had fallen, as many other have, into trouble and snow-drifts, and was late at the feast. The youngest of the girls was brought home, and, remembering the boast of the would-be son-in-law, was placed under lock and key by the careful parents. But while the father was absent, and the family were entertaining company, the fair damsels, through the heroism of her newly-developed energy, managed by some means, not fully made public, to escape from her wearisome confinement, and, flying to the arms of her lover, her destiny was soon, by due process of law, linked with that of his. It may be proper to remark that the bride is but fifteen years of age, and that the parties are respectfully connected.—Lou. Courier.

(For the Cynthiana News.)

The Whig Movement.

We hear nowhere out of Louisville any expression or wish that the old Whig party of Kentucky should be revived.—True it is, that if the Democratic party could resurrect and assist it in flanking off many of the whigs who have embarked bag and baggage on board the good ship of Native Americanism, they would be greatly pleased, for that would really offer them the only hope for success in Kentucky, and they would move Heaven and earth to do it, and in order to do so they are shedding crocodile tears over the grave of the Sage of Ashland, and calling to old whigs to come and stand beside them and listen to their wailings, and see how touchingly they wall up their eyes to heaven, as if they hoped its portals would open and offer them one more glimpse of the old man eloquent.

But there seems to be another reason for this in one of the papers published in that place.

It is a question of meat and bread with the Louisville Courier. That paper prospered exceedingly and done well during the existence of the old whig party, and thinking that there was a pretty good show, when the new party sprang up for gain, rang in—joined in, and did very well for a while, its editor began to "cut up," was turned out, and went hook and line over to the Democrats. His circulation has been falling off ever since. They had no confidence in the jackdaw and beside they had their own papers to sustain. Papers that might be relied on, at least so far as subserving to all the behests and requirements of the leaders of that party is concerned.

He sees now the old war-horse Prentiss more and more loved and appreciated every day and hears his glorious bugle notes and then asks himself "where shall I go?" He thinks of the times past and wishes himself back again in the fold. And implores the whig party to rise up and make him its organ. That's the true cause of all his lament for the death of the old whig party.

What guarantee would any party have that he would not be abolition again in a fortnight after he was installed its mouth-piece.

(For the Cynthiana News.)

Agricultural Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Harrison county, held in Cynthiana, on the 16th inst., Gen. L. Desha was called to the chair, and Dr. J. A. Kirkpatrick appointed Secretary.

The Chair briefly explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps in the formation of an Association, having in view the encouragement of the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of the county.

On motion of Caleb Walton, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature upon the subject before the meeting, and asking for the passage of a suitable and necessary charter.

The names of Gen. L. Desha, Caleb Walton, Wm. Wilson, and Dr. Geo. H. Perrin, being moved, were unanimously confirmed as the committee.

It was then moved that the name and style of the Association be the "HARRISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION," which name was adopted.

Gen. Desha was then elected President of the Association, and the following gentlemen selected to constitute the Board of Directors, all of whom are to serve until the 1st of May next:

Maj. H. Nichols, W. G. Hedges, D. Dills, sr., H. F. Cromwell, F. J. Gray, Will. Turtoe, C. Walton, Jas. Miller, L. Garnet, jr., and N. S. Patterson.

A motion prevailed that the proceedings be published in the Cynthiana papers, together with a request that every citizen of the county be invited to be present at our meeting on the 1st of March, and also to co-operate in bringing about the success of an enterprise so much demanded by all the interests of the county.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of March.

LUCIUS DESHA, Pres.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK, Sec.

The following discourse, delivered by that "same old coon," the Captain of a Mississippi flatboat, at a Hard Shell Baptist protracted meeting at Tinicum, on Thursday last, was phonographically reported expressly for the Mercury by "Samuel the Scribe," who was one of the anxious inquirers on that solemn and interesting occasion:

MY FRIENDS: Since I had the pleasure, uv holdin' forth to the benighted an' heathenish rascallions uv Brandon, on the subjeck—"An' he played on harp uv a the sand strigs, spretes uv just men made perfect"—the spirit hath moved me to take up my bed and travel; and after visiting divus places, an' propagatin' the Gospill to varus nominations, I have at last fothched up, bless the Lord, 'mong the Hard Shells of Tinicum. My tex this evenin', my brethering, will be found somewhat 'twix the books uv Providence an' Mil'kzedick (I think the former) an' when found it will read somewhat near as follows: "Whar no wood is, ther the fire goeth out—an' they played on symbols, dulsimers, jewsharps an' dimmyjohns."

"Now, my brethering, I'm gwinne to say to you as I said to the Brandonians on a former 'casion, I'm not an educated man, but, bless the Lord, I'm a mighty religish man, a man what's born agin one what sprienced the holy ghost, and tuck religion in the natal way—for "Whar no wood is, that the fire goeth out—and they played on symbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and dimmyjohns."

"Now, my brethering, p'raps some uv ye are wonderin' an' axing yourselves, what denominashun I longs to. Well,

my friends, I'm a plain spoken man, altho I sez it myself, oughten to say it, an' I'll tell ye what swayshun I longs to. Perhaps some on ye thinks I'm a Mormon; some on ye, peradventur, spishes I'm a Millerite; some more on ye may kallelate I'm a Methedisch, an' others av ye may imbiue the noshun that I ar a Free Lovyer; but I tells ye my brethering, ye are all confoundedly confumbastered if ye thinks any sich thing; for, in the language of the tex: "Whar no wood is, that the fire goeth out—and they played on symbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and dimmyjohns."

"Somehow, I ollers tuck amazin' to the Baptists, speshally to the hard shell—not because I'm particularly fond of cold water; for, my brethering, I'm not one of them ar sort o' Christians that repudiates good whisky, or looks a gift horse in the mouth. That's the Rach-shells, the soft-shells, the clam-shells, an' a great many other kind uv shells, but, my brethering, next to the hard shell,

give me the man what shells out liberally when the contribushun box goes round—for, "Whar no wood is, that the fire goeth out—and they played on symbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and dimmyjohns."

"Now, my brethering, having told you what swayshun I longs to, I'm gwyne to exificate and lucidate on my tex, which sez—"Whar no wood is, that the fire goeth out," &c. My brethering, don't s'pose for the sixteenth part uv a minute that the fire we read uv in the scriptures will go out because that's no wood? No, my Christishun friend, so long as the supply of antheisite and brimstone holds out, it won't make a dif uv bitterence whether that's any wood or not—the fire will be kept burning—for, They played on symbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and dimmyjohns.

"Now, my brethering, having told you what swayshun I longs to, I'm gwyne to exificate and lucidate on my tex, which sez—"Whar no wood is, that the fire goeth out—and they played on symbols, dulsimers, jewsharps and dimmyjohns,"

"These Mills are guaranteed against breakage or damage, and warranted to grind feed from ear corn and grain, cominey from shelled corn, with a degree of uniformity and convenience of use, no equal.

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Patented, May 16th, 1854.

THIS MILL is doubtless the most rapid and convenient for doing work with rapidity and ease than any other article of labor-saving Machinery ever presented to the agricultural world. Some 4000 have already been sold in the past season at Baltimore, and 1000 more will be sold in the present season, giving satisfaction. For portability, simplicity of construction and convenience of use, the little giant has no equal—it weighs from three to five hundred pounds, according to size, and can be easily transported. All old machines thus obtained by us will be broken up and destroyed. For particulars apply by letter or personally at our New York Office.

W. M. DUNXELL & CO., Address, Jan. 31, 1856, 195 Broadway, cor. Dear Street, N. Y.

Patented, May 16th, 1854.

THE NEW YEAR, AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Cynthiana and surrounding country, that he has added to his stock from the East, large additions to his already well selected stock of

DRY-GOODS & GROCERIES.

He just received a large lot of the

FINEST EMBROIDERIES.

To those paying cash, he can provide Goods just as cheap as any dealer who has a large capital, and will accommodate prompt paying buyers with approved credit. Further we oblige ourselves to sell Goods cheaper than any other house in Cynthiana, based upon the cash principle, and Jan. 8, 1856, 2 mos. pd.

W. M. BRANICK, Ogdsville P. O., Harrison Co. Ky.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to me for Goods, purchased previous to 1856, must call on or before the 1st day of February next, and pay off, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector.

J. W. PECK.

Look Out!

A LL persons indebted to me for Goods, purchased previous to 1856, must call on or before the 1st day of February next, and pay off, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector.

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# THE NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

THURSDAY, - - - FEBRUARY 21.

## American County Nominations!

FOR SHERIFF,  
MORTIMER D. MARTIN.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,  
DAVID PLINY ROBB.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number of this popular periodical has been received. It is beautifully embossed.

**D**F D. HOWARD SMITH and JNO. WILLIAMS, members of the Senate will accept our thanks for the Report of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind.

**D**Sam" is sick.—Louisville Democrat.

Yes; he is suffering with diarrhea, contracted while reading late numbers of the Democrat.

### Nigger Thief.

An Irishman, name unknown, was arrested last Monday, in Millersburg, charged with attempting to spirit off six slaves, belonging to citizens of Bourbon county, was taken to Paris and tried, but there being no legal evidence against him, was discharged. The last we heard of him the boys of Millersburg had him tow. Probability is that he has been presented with a new suit of clothes 'ere this.

### New Enterprise.

Our young friend, B. F. REMINGTON, is just about building an establishment on the corner of Broadway and First street, which will be thirty feet wide, sixty-two feet long, and two stories high, in which he intends to put a steam engine of about twelve horse power. The name of this establishment will be the "Cynthiana Planing Mills," where he intends to manufacture doors, sash, blinds, windows, mantels, door-frames, shewlings, mouldings, base, plasters, and every description of work in and about a house. He will build a superb house, from the ground up, at the same price it can be done for in Cincinnati. He will give due notice as soon as he is prepared to take in work. We wish our friend success.

**D**W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., who has been called upon to permit his name to be used as a candidate for Judge in this Judicial District, is well known in this and the adjoining counties, where he practices his profession; and a word from us as to his capacity, and fitness for the place, is unnecessary; but to the citizens of those counties in the district, where he is not known, we have a few words to say. From reliable information we hazard nothing by saying that no lawyer in the State excels him in industry, for he has, by energy and attention to business, acquired a practice equal to that of any lawyer in Northern Kentucky. He possesses an analytical, clear, and legal mind, and is entirely devoted to his profession. He has been thoroughly educated as a lawyer, and no man of his age, in Kentucky, stands higher, where he is known, for legal ability; and there are but few lawyers, of any age, that are his superiors.

### Hung by a Mob.

A. F. Monroe, who was to have been hung according to law, on Friday last, at Charleston, Ill., for the murder of his father-in-law, was taken out of jail, on the morning he was to have been executed, by a mob, and hung by the neck to a tree until he was dead.

The cause of this outrageous proceeding was the report that the Governor had granted a reprieve of ninety days to the unfortunate convict. The guard, consisting of twelve men, fled their post, and the jailor's wife, a brave woman, locked, barred, and bolted the doors, and bade the lawless crowd defiance. The mob then commenced operations on the window of Monroe's cell, with crow-bars and other implements, and succeeded in making an aperture large enough for one man to creep through. The first fellow who ventured in was soundly threshed by the prisoner, but others crawled in and overpowered him—dragged him through the window—and, by hanging him, committed a murder as shocking as that for which their victim was condemned.

Several of the ring-leaders have been arrested, and should they get the punishment they merit for their atrocious crime, they will suffer the death they inflicted on the poor wretch they murdered. They deserve such a fate, at least.

### DUEL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Commercial of Saturday says, that much anxiety is felt in that community relative to the fate of Mr. Fulton, of the Journal, and Mr. Burr, of the Herald, who left town on Wednesday last to fight a duel somewhere beyond the borders of the State. Mr. Fulton was

### The Nebraska and Kansas Bill and the Northern Democracy.

Southern Democratic politicians loudly and everywhere boast of the support given by the Northern section of their party to the Nebraska-Kansas act, as conclusive proof of its fidelity to Southern rights. The belief of this fallacy, induced by want of information of the true state of the case, alone, has saved the Democratic party in the Southern States from that decisive and universal condemnation, which its corrupt subservience to foreign and Papal influence, has demanded from the American people. But the recent developments in Congress, and the President's message on Kansas affairs, have afforded conclusive evidence to the South of the falsity of the position, that Northern Democrats, in their support of the Nebraska-Kansas act, were influenced by any regard for Southern rights.

It turns out that this famous act, in the construction given to it by Democratic politicians, has two faces—one for the North and the other for the South—one with pro-slavery features, and the other black with abolitionism.

In the South it is held up as the greatest act of security for Southern rights ever enacted—it the North it is represented by Democrats to be the best abolition measure ever passed. Its Southern face is the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its Northern face is SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY. By the former the South is deluded into the belief that it can introduce slavery into territories is secured. By the latter, the North believes, that its power to EXCLUDE slavery from the territories is, also, secured. And this is the amount of the vaunted friendship of the Northern Democracy for the South. Who does not see that it is but masked enmity—a fraud and delusion?

When Northern Democratic members of Congress were recently interrogated by Mr. Cox of this State, as to the construction of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, by the Democracy at the North, and the grounds upon which they justified it before the people, there was but one response from them all. It was conceded, without contradiction, that it was universally construed by the Democratic party at the North, as EXCLUDING slavery from the territories, until the territorial legislatures should sanction it by express law; and that it was everywhere advocated by Democratic politicians before the people, on the ground that it secured to the North the power to make that exclusion perpetual, by the pre-occupation of the territories by its own more numerous white population, who, according to the principle of squatter sovereignty, ascribed to the act, would have the right at once to put the ban of prohibition on slavery ever entering the territories. Taking this view of the act, it is not to be wondered at, that Democratic candidates for Congress pronounced it the "best abolition measure ever passed."

Pierce, in his recent message, has fully sanctioned the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," recognizing it as an essential element, in the Nebraska-Kansas act. The meaning of "squatter sovereignty," as set forth by Pierce and his Northern allies, in their expositions of that act, is that the legislative power of Congress over the territories, vested in it by the Constitution, including the power to admit or prohibit slavery, is transferred by the Nebraska-Kansas act to the territorial legislature, elected by the 'squatters,' which class of worthies embraces, according to the act, unnaturalized foreigners, as well as American citizens.

Humanity will rejoice, if so fair and fertile a region, as Nicaragua, blooming with tropical luxuriance, and rich, in rare and costly woods, and precious and useful metals, shall be rescued from the blighting dominion of the degenerated Spaniard, and the possession of the miserable Indian, and dedicated to human progress, modern enlightenment and civilization.

[From the Panama Herald, Feb. 5.]

Important from the Fejee Islands—Bombardment of Five Towns by the Sloops-of-War John Adams.

The United States sloop-of-war John Adams, E. B. Boutwell, commander, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning (3d) from the Fejee Islands via Valparaiso.

The following interesting particulars have reached us.

The United States ship John Adams left this port in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to inquire into and seek reparation for many cruelties committed by the natives inhabiting those islands, and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several of several American ships trading and fishing in the Fejeean archipelago.

The obstinate and refractory nature of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous and harsh measures, the commander of the John Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their obligations to the human race, and did so in a manner that made some impression upon them, and which, it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During the cruises of the John Adams in the Fejee group of islands five sharp engagements took place between her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in which American valor was always victorious.

Five of their largest towns were burnt and all the houses therein reduced to ashes.

[A. F. Monroe, Covington, Feb. 5.]

ALF. BURNET.—We understand that a meeting of the City Council of Newport will be held to denounce the action of the gang of rowdies who, on Friday night last, assaulted Mr. Burnet and his lady, while the former was on a mission of kindness, he having volunteered his services for a lady who gave an entertainment that evening. The rowdies were peculiarly ungrateful. Alf. was an enthusiastic admirer of "Old Kentuck" and gave proof of his love by choosing as a partner one of its fair daughters.—Cin. Enquirer.

**D**The weather is moderating slowly, and the snow disappearing!

### Nicaragua.

While England and the United States have been squabbling about the construction of their treaty, not to occupy Nicaragua, General Walker has stepped in, and, we think, settled the question for them, by taking possession of the prize, for himself and his brother filibusters. While they have been talking, he has been fighting and conquering, and has gotten his foot firmly planted on the disputed territory. Setting up for himself he has disregarded their treaty stipulation, which would have consigned one of the finest regions on the globe to the perpetual dominion of the imbecile Spaniard, and the inert and half savage Indian. He has decided that Nicaragua shall feel the magic and invigorating touch of Yankee enterprise, which, with more potency than fancy ever ascribed to the anchorman's wand, causes "the desert to blossom as the rose," and the wilderness to smile with fair cities and cultivated fields.

We confess that we are decidedly for Walker. He has seized upon Nicaragua by the same right by which the old European filibusters seized upon this American continent, ousting the aborigines, by the right of conquest, by the authority of that old law of Divine original, which was anterior to any treaty, or law of nations, "that man shall replenish the Earth and subdue it." Walker and his gallant band have just as good a right to rule Nicaragua, as England has to rule Canada. It is not as old; but it is the same in principle.

An English General has advised that England send an army to drive Walker and his men out of Nicaragua. When ever that shall be attempted, we are for the practical application of the "Monroe doctrine." We are for arming this mighty Republic of ours to resist her.—Every drop of blood in the veins of every true American, would boil with indignation at such interference. The Chivalry of the Union would rush to the rescue. All the treaties and laws of nations under heaven could not prevent it. We will stand by our government in enforcing our treaty obligations within our own jurisdiction; but when our boys, on their own hook, succeed in colonizing a country, and establishing their dominion over it, we will not look on and allow the Briton or the Gaul to handle them roughly with impunity.

It is useless to think of circumscribing the restless and expansive energies of our people.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers;" The wide, unbounded continent is ours;

By the inevitable laws, which, from the earliest period, have carried forward the colonization of the globe, the area of American enterprise, civilization and liberty must continue to widen, until it shall embrace the entire American continent, North and South:

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